

GOOD ROADS
COST LESS
THAN
BAD ROADS

THE LANCASTER NEWS

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71ST YEAR—SEMI-WEEKLY—NO. 44.

LANCASTER, S. C., TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1922.

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FORD'S PROPOSAL AS TO MUSCLE SHOALS

Amended Offer Embodying Lease and Purchase of the Several Plants.

WILL MAKE FERTILIZERS

Nitrate Plant No. 2. If Proposal Is Accepted By the Government, Will Be Operated at Approximate Present Capacity of 110,000 Tons Per Annum.

Following is the proposal of Henry Ford for the completion and leasing of the dams and hydro-electric power plants at Muscle Shoals and for the purchase of nitrate plants, quarry and steam plant:

Whereas, The United States, through the chief engineers, United States army, invited the undersigned to submit an offer for the power to be developed at the Muscle Shoals Wilson dam (hereinafter referred to as dam No. 2); and

Whereas, the undersigned did, under date of July 8, 1921, submit to the chief engineers, an offer for the consideration of the president, the secretary of war, and congress, which offer proposed a lease based upon the completion of Dam No. 2, and the construction of Dam No. 3 (as designated by the U. S. engineers in H. R. Doc. 1252, 64th congress, 1st session, and hereinafter referred to as Dam No. 3) and of their power houses, by the United States, and the payment by the undersigned of a fixed annual rental therefor, and proposed to purchase Nitrate Plant No. 1 at Sheffield, Alabama, Nitrate Plant No. 2 at Muscle Shoals, Alabama, Waco Quarry, near Russellville, Alabama, and the Warrior Steam Plant at Gorgas, Alabama, and all transmission lines connected with said plants; and

Whereas, the undersigned, at the invitation of the secretary of war, did, on January 11, 1922, submit a modification of his former proposal, based upon the construction and completion by a company to be formed by him, of all the work referred to in the offer of July 8, 1921, aforesaid, the actual cost of said work to be borne by the United States, and agreed on behalf of said company to pay four per cent (4 per cent) of the total actual cost of completing said plants, structures, works and improvements as annual rental for the lease thereof.

Now therefore, in lieu of said offer of July 8, 1921, and in accordance with said modification of January 11, 1922, the undersigned hereby submits to the secretary of war, and through him for appropriate action by the President and congress, the following offer, which shall become a binding agreement upon approval of same by congress.

1. For the purpose of carrying out the terms of this agreement, the undersigned will form a corporation (hereinafter referred to as the company), to be controlled by the undersigned, which company will immediately enter into and execute all necessary or appropriate instruments of contract to effectuate this agreement.

2. The company shall complete for the United States the construction work on Dam No. 2, its locks, power house and all necessary equipment, all in accordance with the plans and specifications prepared, or to be prepared or approved by the chief of engineers, U. S. army, and progressively install the hydro-electric equipment in said power house adequate for generating approximately six hundred thousand (600,000) H. P., all the work aforesaid to be performed as speedily as possible at actual cost and without profit to the company, it being understood that the necessary lands and flowage rights, including lands for railway and terminal connections, have been or will be acquired by the United States.

3. The company will lease from the United States Dam No. 2, its power house, and all of its hydro-electric and operating appurtenances, except the locks, together with all lands and buildings owned or to be acquired by the United States connected with or adjacent to either end of the said Dam, for a period of one hundred (100) years from the date when structures and

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Strapped to Chair and Carried to Gallows, Church Is Hanged for Murder of Salesmen

Chicago, March 6.—In the same state of apparent coma in which he lay during a hunger strike of 46 days, Harvey W. Church, who killed two automobile salesmen to obtain possession of an automobile, was hanged today after being carried to the gallows in a chair in which he was seated when the trap was sprung.

Almost until the moment the trap was sprung, attorneys were trying to procure a stay of execution, nine minutes before the double murderer was hanged. Judge Scanlon denied a stay, four minutes before Judge Joseph David took similar action. A petition for a writ of habeas corpus was filed in the superior court less than ten minutes before Church was hanged. Before it could be heard, Church was dead. The last minute efforts to save Church's life were made on humanitarian grounds and on the contention that Church was not in court during a sanity hearing.

Earlier in the day Church was visited in the death cell by his parents and sister and spoke their names, his first words since he started the hunger strike. He made

no statement. Photographs of the hanging were made for the first time in Cook county's history.

Church last summer killed Bernard Daugherty and Carl Ausmus, automobile salesmen. He lured them one at a time to the basement of his home and beat them to death with a club, according to his confession. Daugherty's body he threw into a river while that of Ausmus he buried in his garage. Even before the bodies were disposed of Church took his mother and a neighbor for a ride in the car.

After the date for the execution had been set, attorneys filed a petition asserting Church had become insane since conviction and there was a postponement. He was found to be sane. Then followed futile appeals to the state board of pardons, to the governor and finally to the federal courts. His father and mother, although broken by the disgrace, expressed their willingness that he pay the penalty for the crime.

During Church's hunger strike, he was forcibly fed through a tube.

SOUTH CAROLINA TAX LIMIT IS EXTENDED

House of Representatives Rides Over Governors Veto—Probe Columbia Street Cars.

Columbia, S. C., March 6.—The South Carolina house of representatives tonight passed the bill for the extension of time for payment of state taxes over the veto of the governor by a vote of 79 to 9. The senate over-rode the governor's veto of the act Tuesday night by a vote of 32 to 3 and despite executive disapproval, time for payment of taxes will be extended to June 1.

The South Carolina house of representatives this afternoon passed and sent to the senate a resolution directing an investigation of the street car situation in Columbia.

The resolution would have the attorney general and state tax commission ascertain if the street car company is operating at a loss and if the legislature has authority to take action in connection with the street car strike in Columbia which has deprived the city of street car service since February 14.

WHAT DOES IT COST A FLAPPER TO FLAP?

Topeka Says \$87 Per Year Is Enough For Her To Flap On. Chicago Says \$117.70.

Chicago, March 6.—How much is enough to keep the sweet young flapper flapping? This was the question which representatives of several civic organizations set out today to answer following publication of advice from Topeka that testimony before the Kansas industrial court had fixed the amount at \$87 per annum.

The answer as determined for Chicago was \$117.70—with reservations.

"I do think she can dress well, perhaps even smartly on \$117 a year," said the head of the woman's apparel division of a department store. "But she must have good taste, practice self-denial and steer away from the impractical garments."

The accepted budget of the year's outfit for the wardrobe contained, among other things one suit at \$20; two pairs of shoes, \$12; five pairs of hose, \$6.80, and two hats, \$10.

Stockings at 25 cents, as proposed in the Topeka budget, were frowned upon.

Woman Lost \$25,000 In Jewels.

Chicago, March 6.—Mrs. Robert K. Thorne, wife of the former president of Montgomery Ward and company, reported to the police the loss of jewels valued at \$25,000. Mrs. Thorne returned to Chicago yesterday from South Carolina. She was unable to remember whether she had left the jewels, which were in her handbag, on the train or in a taxicab.

The Cotton Market
Cotton on the Lancaster market today is 18 cents a pound.

ENLIND AND LINDSAY TELL ON EACH OTHER

Two Accused of Complicity in Swindling Society Women—Describe Frenzied Finance.

New York, March 6.—Alfred E. Lindsay, under seven indictments for fleecing society women out of large sums of money, was accused today by his former associate, Dr. Knute Arvid Enlind, of having planned to sell the French government 3,500,000 tons of phosphates from mines pictured in the Florida everglades.

Dr. Enlind, indicted yesterday for grand larceny, was quoted by Assistant District Attorney Murphy as having said that Lindsay persuaded him to get out of the army in 1919 in order to help carry out the plan. Lindsay did not own the mines at the time, nor the place where they were supposed to be, Dr. Enlind was reported to have said, but was confident of financing a scheme to acquire them.

Under this reported scheme, Dr. Enlind, who spoke French, was to go to France to conduct negotiations with the Paris government.

Dr. Enlind said he had known Lindsay since 1918, when the broker was a private detective and strikebreaker. He and Lindsay bitterly attacked one another today, Enlind claiming that he cashed certain checks only to take the money to Lindsay, and the broker avowing that he had practically supported Enlind for years.

PREACHER ANALYZES "JAZZ": NOW AN ATTITUDE ON LIFE

Syracuse, N. Y., March 6.—"Jazz may be analyzed as a combination of nervousness, lawlessness, primitive and savage animalism and lasciviousness," said Rev. Dr. A. W. Bevan, of Rochester, in a civic lecture sermon here today.

"It has gotten beyond the dance and the music and now is an attitude toward life in general. We are afflicted with a moral and spiritual anemia for which the church has the only effective cure."

Woman Moonshiner Sentenced.

London, Ky., March 6.—Mrs. Millie Turner, Kentucky's first woman moonshiner insofar as it is known, is under sentence to serve three months in jail and to pay a fine as a result of being convicted on that charge in circuit court here. Cal Turner, the woman's husband, is under a similar sentence, being convicted of moonshining with his wife.

MOTHER HAS TWELVE BABIES IN SIX YEARS

Brownsville, Ky., March 6.—That the stork has favored them with six years of generosity unequalled, perhaps, anywhere else in this country, is the claim of Mr. and Mrs. William Poteet who became the parents here today of four more children, making a total of 12 in six years.

During the first five years of their wedded life, four pairs of twins were born to Mr. and Mrs. Poteet. The eight twins and the four born today are all living and apparently in good health.

GOETHALS IS TO BE ENGSTRUM'S BUILDER

Signs Contract And Will Supervise Muscle Shoals Project Personally.

HE BUILT PANAMA CANAL

However, Mr. Engstrum's Bid Must Be Accepted By Government Before Goethals Can Begin Work. Engstrum's Lawyer Attacks Ford Offer.

Washington, March 6.—George W. Goethals, former major general in the army and builder of the Panama Canal, will take personal charge of the development of the government's war-made projects at Muscle Shoals, Ala., in the event the offer of Frederick E. Engstrum, North Carolina shipbuilder and engineer, for lease and completion of the Alabama properties is accepted by congress. It was announced today. Mr. Goethals already has agreed, it was added, to accept the task of completing the great dam at Muscle Shoals, and other projects for Mr. Engstrum.

The announcement of the agreement between Mr. Engstrum and Mr. Goethals was made by Marion Butler, former senator from North Carolina, in testimony given the house military committee on the proposal which was under consideration as a competitor to those submitted by Henry Ford and the Alabama Power company.

The committee devoted both sessions today to an investigation of the Engstrum offer, receiving Mr. Engstrum first for a brief introduction of his bid and later examining Mr. Butler, who appeared as legal adviser for the North Carolinian. Mr. Butler said nitrates and fertilizer production, viewed in the sense of their relation to the national defense, was the prime object of the offer he spoke for, although hydro-electric development would not be neglected.

While the former senator did not refer to the Ford offer by name, he argued strongly against congressional action which would permit the principal water power project of the south to be controlled by a private concern.

Nitrate and fertilizer production at the Shoals, Mr. Butler said, could be made a national asset, permitting cheap soil foods for the farmers and reduced prices of foodstuffs for the consumers.

In reply to questions by Representative Stoll, South Carolina, Mr. Butler said the corporation to be created under the Engstrum plan would "capitalize itself" until it got to be a "going concern," and was willing to offer a surety bond of any size the government suggested to assure the proper execution of the offer.

Both Mr. Butler and Mr. Engstrum would be directors of the corporation, it was stated, in addition to two others who would be designated by the secretaries of war and agriculture. The witness said the remaining three directors would not be named at the present time, although he denied that

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STEVENSON UPHOLDS S. CAROLINA CLAIM

Jackson Was Born in This State and North Carolina's Claim Is Myth.

MISTAKE OF SURVEYORS

In Locating Line Between the Provinces in 1735 They Did Not Follow Directions Given But in 1815 the Line Dispute Was Finally Settled.

(By DAVID F. ST. CLAIR.)

Washington, March 6.—Congressman W. F. Stevenson of the Fifth South Carolina district recently discovered that the Congressional Record had placed the birth place of Andrew Jackson in North Carolina and he determined to correct this palpable historical error. Mr. Stevenson is by birth from North Carolina himself and is proud of the fact but he is equally certain and proud of the fact that in his own congressional district in South Carolina that the hero of New Orleans, and the seventh President of the United States was born.

To correct the record Mr. Stevenson made a speech on the floor of the house in which he pointed out that James Parton, the biographer of Jackson had not only based his account of Jackson's alleged birthplace in North Carolina on flimsy tradition and on witnesses long since dead, but that Jackson himself had on numerous occasions declared he was a native of South Carolina. Not until long after Jackson's death was it ever claimed that he was born in North Carolina.

Representative Hammer, of the Seventh North Carolina district, in whose district is Jackson's birthplace, according to Parton, gave notice to the house that he would, in due time, make reply to Mr. Stevenson and justify the claim of the Old North State to a "great birthplace."

Mr. Stevenson said the controversy arose first in the mistake of the surveyors in locating the line between the provinces in 1735. They were directed to start at the mouth of the Little River, south of Wilmington, and run to the 35 parallel of latitude and to follow that parallel to complete the northern line, but by error they stopped 11 miles south of the line and eight miles below the Catawba Indian Reservation or 144,000 acres, which it was understood, was to be included in South Carolina. The line was to run above the 35 parallel and around the reservation and again follow the 35 parallel west. That line was run in 1763. It ran east and south to a point on Twelve Mile Creek, three miles below the 35 parallel and stopped at Gum Corner. The state line should have cut that line three miles above Twelve Mile Creek. When it was found to be eight miles below a rock corner it was established on Waxhaw Creek and the line between that corner and Gum Corner was not finally settled until 1815.

Now, from 1765 to 1815, there was a dispute as to where the line

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REPUBLICANS AGREE ON BONUS PROPOSAL

Revise Measure, However, Has Long Way To Go Before Becoming Law.

CASH PAYMENT PROVIDED

But Only to Those Men Whose Adjusted Service Pay Would Not Exceed \$50—Plan Provides For Loans From Banks Until September, 1925.

Washington, March 6.—Unanimous agreement on a compromise soldiers' bonus bill along the general lines outlined officially on yesterday was reached today by house ways and means committee Republicans who believed they had found a solution of the problem which has been giving administration and congressional leaders concern for several weeks. The revised measure, however, still has a long road to travel before it reaches the statute books.

As now drawn the bill provides for cash payments only to those men whose adjusted service pay would not exceed \$50 and these four optional features:

Adjusted service certificates, with an added loan provision which would enable the men to obtain immediately from banks a sum equal to 50 per cent of the adjusted service pay, vocational training, home and farm aid and land settlement.

In working out details of the certificate loan provisions, the majority committee members reduced the face value of the certificates, which would be the amount of the adjusted service pay plus 25 per cent, plus interest at a 1-2 per cent compounded annually, instead of the service pay, plus 40 per cent, plus the interest as originally proposed. It was thought this would result in a saving to the government up to a possible maximum of half a billion dollars.

Banks making loans on the certificates could not charge an interest rate in excess of two per cent above the rediscount rate charged by the regional federal reserve bank on 90 day paper in the district where the loan was made and they could not make the loans for a period in excess of three years from the date of the certificate, which would not be redeemable by federal reserve banks.

If the loans had not been repaid on September 30, 1925, the banks could make demand on the government for the money due. The government, it was stated, then would cash the certificate, pay the bank and turn the remainder over to the service man. The cash surrender value of the certificate on that date would be 85 per cent of the adjusted service pay plus interest at a 1-2 per cent compounded annually from the date of the certificate. This also would be the loan value for federal advances as of that date.

"It is hoped and believed" said Chairman Fordney in a formal statement, "that when these insurance certificates become due and payable the money may be secured by the sale of property and securities owned by the federal government without any special charge on the treasury. This plan seems to meet with the general approval of the members of the house of representatives as well as the public generally."

HOOTCH "THROWN IN" WITH

CAN TOMATOES IN NEW YORK

New York, March 6.—Izzy Einstein and Mee Smith, prohibition enforcement sleuths, today invaded Harlem's "black belt" in quest of contraband liquors.

Following an eager stream of dusky folk into Louis Immerman's delicatessen and observing there was a run on canned tomatoes, they ordered a can each. The price was a bit steep, but when they sampled the contents of two bottles that were "thrown in" they understood the reason.

They reported they seized 400 bottles of gin, three barrels of whiskey and five large cans of alcohol—not to mention Mr. Immerman.

Storm Warnings.

Washington, March 6.—Southwest storm warnings were ordered displayed tonight by the weather bureau from Jacksonville, Fla., to Esport, Me.

Concern Expressed in the War Department Over Proposed Reduction of Regular Army

Washington, March 6.—At least \$50,000,000 and possibly \$60,000,000 will be slashed from the budget estimate for the war department by the house appropriation subcommittee which is framing the army bill for the fiscal year, beginning July 1 next, members of the subcommittee predicted tonight. The measure, they added, not only will provide that the enlisted strength of the army be reduced from the present strength of 137,000 to 115,000 men on July 1 but that the number of officers be limited to 11,000 as compared with the present strength of 12,900 on the active list.

War department estimates were revised and pared down by the budget bureau to approximately \$363,000,000 for the coming fiscal year. Of this amount \$293,000,000 being requested for the army and the rest for non-military work such as improvements to rivers and harbors.

Concern was expressed in army circles tonight over the prospective

forced reduction of the regular establishment. Both Secretary Weeks and General Pershing in appearing recently before the subcommittee urged that provision be made for an army of 150,000 men and the subcommittee in deciding upon 115,000 as the maximum number of officers has disregarded the recommendation of General Pershing who outlined plans for "weeding out" inefficient officers to bring the force down to 12,000 in the expectation of then increasing the officer personnel to 14,000 by commissioning officers in the junior grades.

A reduction of the army to 115,000 enlisted strength, it was pointed out by department officials would mean an actual effective force of little more than 105,000 men, as the regular turnover, due to expiring enlistments, recruit training and other conditions, keeps about 10,000 men on the average continuously out of the active ranks.